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Complete Identity of Views Reached When Bulgarian Leader Visits DPRK

A complete unanimity of views was reached on all the problems discussed when President Kim Il Sung had a series of talks with Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the official Korean Central News Agency reported on May 31.

Zhivkov is the second socialist leader to talk with President Kim Il Sung since the north and south Koreans braced themselves for their inter-Korean talks.

Chinese Party leader Hu Yaobang recently visited the border city of Sinuiju for talks with the Korean counterpart. The Korean and Chinese leaders reached an identical view on the questions of mutual concern.

President Zhivkov expressed its full support to the tripartite talks and N-S parliamentary talks, proposed by Pyongyang during his official stay.

A party and state delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by President Todor Zhivkov made his second official visit to the DPRK from May 30 to June 2 upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung since Oct. in 1973.

It is nearly one year after President Kim Il Sung paid a visit to the BPR last June where the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the BPR was signed by the two leaders.

This time, an agreement on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments for 1986-1990 was signed by Vice Premier Kong Jin Tae on the Korean side and by Georgi Karamanev, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers on the opposition side.

A grand Pyongyang mass rally of over 200,000 working people was held on June 1 in the Kim Il Sung Square in Pyongyang to welcome the Bulgarian delegation.

President Kim Il Sung and the visiting Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov attended a grand Pyongyang mass rally of over 200,000 working people on June 1 at the Kim Il Sung Square to welcome the Bulgarian party and state delegation.

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at the rally. **(See the full text on page 2)**

He expressed active support to the "constructive proposal of Bulgaria for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan Peninsula."

He also stressed the importance of the peaceful reunification of Korea and N-S talks which are now underway.

The DPRK President said, "If north-south parliamentary talks become effective, they will have good influence upon the north-south economic talks and Red Cross talks now under way, and further, create favourable conditions for holding high-level political talks between the north and the south and facilitate the convocation of tripartite talks."

President Todor Zhivkov also said at the rally, "We support the constructive proposals advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea including the holding of tripartite talks . . .

"We also support the recent proposal for holding north-south parliamentary talks to create an atmosphere of trust

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A Total of 320,000 Students Participate in Anti-'Government' Demos.

A total of about 320,000 students from 84 universities of south Korea participated in anti-"government" struggles during the first 5-month period of this year, according to a survey published by the south Korean Police Headquarters, the Chungang Ilbo, one of south Korean daily newspapers reported on June 4.

The survey named "a report about the recent move of students" said that the student involvements in anti-"government" struggle reached 1,206 cases this year.

Among them were 130 street demonstrations, 80 campus demonstrations and 226 sit-ins.

The total number of this year's protest actions was 2 times greater and the number of street demonstrations was 11 times larger as compared with last year's figure in the same period.

The statistics said, a total of 319,496 students of 84 of the nation's 100 4-year system universities attended anti-"government" struggles, was 1.5 times larger than the figure in last year's same period.

Put in the order of number, Koryo University ranked first with 42 cases, Seoul National University 22, Sung Kyun Kwan University 21 and Yonsei University 18.

Those are most prestigious schools in Seoul.

Not only Seoul but local cities such as Pusan, Kwangju and Taegu and other parts were scenes of repeated on-campus and street demonstrations and rallies.

The report said that anti-"government" struggles show signs of preconceived planning and coordination among schools and students gave greater weight to political problems now than campus democratization past years.

On the background, there was a formation of a national student organization named the National Federation of Students Associations in Seoul on April 17 as an umbrella body.

The survey said the NFSA consisted of 71 universities.

Students said it was established for the purpose of coordinating the inter-school movement for democracy and preparing a memorial service of the Kwangju Massacre in 1980.

56 Neutron Bombs Stored In S. Korea: White Paper

The north Koreans accused Washington and Seoul of deploying 56 neutron bombs in south Korea. The accusation was contained in a white paper on June 3, issued by Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification. (See the text on page 5)

It was the first time that the north Koreans gave a definite number of neutron bombs taken by south Korea. It did not cite the source for the figure, however.

The white paper said, "The U.S. imperialists deployed 56 neutron bombs called 'devilish weapon in the 20th century' before anywhere else in south Korea, where more than 1,000 nuclear weapons have already been deployed."

The June 3 report charged the U.S. and south Korean authorities with "making frantic efforts to unleash a new war of aggression against the northern half of Korea."

It continued that the Americans increased the numerical strength of their forces in south Korea last year to over 41,000 from 39,000 and plan to increase it to over 43,500 by the end of this year. The numerical strength of the north Korean army increased to nearly a million from 700,000, supported by the paramilitary "homeland defence reserve forces" over 4 million strong.

The 180,000-strong south Korean commandoes (the so-called black berets), the report claimed, were prepared to conduct a special operation in concert with the U.S. green berets in the northern half of Korea in case of renewed war.

The report called a dangerous move, the U.S. decision to transfer to the south Korean army hardware worth 3,200 million dollars during the "five-year plan period for the increase of its combat capacity" (1982-1986) and hardware worth more than 8,000 million dollars in a 1985-1989 period.

A highly disquieting development was the massing of more than 80-90% of the south Korean armed forces along with the Military Demarcation Line, full girding themselves to attack the north any time.

This year's establishment of U.S. Central Command in Yokoda, Japan, "means the completion of the unification of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea all round commanding system with the United States as its axis", the white paper noted.

Peace Should Be Won by Fighting

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at the Pyongyang mass rally held on June 1 at the Kim Il Sung Square to welcome the Bulgarian party and state delegation.

Follows the full text of his speech:

Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Distinguished guests from Bulgaria, Comrades and friends,

Today, Pyongyang citizens have gathered here to welcome esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other goodwill envoys of the fraternal Bulgarian people, who have come to visit our country with warm feelings of friendship from far-off Europe.

This gathering which is honoured with the presence of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the outstanding leader of the Bulgarian people, a preeminent figure in the international communist and working-class movements and a close friend of the Korean people, is astir with great joy and afire with a revolutionary desire for lasting, militant friendship and solidarity between Korea and Bulgaria.

Allow me first to take this valuable opportunity to offer, on behalf of the Central Committee of our party, the Government of our Republic and all the Korean people, a hearty welcome to the party and state delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on its visit to our country.

Also allow me to convey, through you, the warm fraternal greetings from our party membership and all the Korean people to the members of the Bulgarian Communist Party and her people.

Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, you are on a second visit to our country at a time when the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Bulgaria are developing favourably and when socialism is being built successfully in our two countries. This visit will mark another milestone in the annals of friendship between Korea and Bulgaria; it will be an important event which will push forward the building of socialism in the two countries.

Communism represents the bright future of mankind, and the people's advance towards socialism and communism is an irresistible current of history.

Under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian people have effected a great social change in a very short period by confidently advancing on the road of socialism. The idea of socialism, communism, has become a brilliant reality and is flowering beautifully on the soil of Bulgaria, and socialist Bulgaria is now topping a new eminence of its development.

In Bulgaria, the state and social system has been consolidated, the people's political life is stable, and the whole of society is throbbing with revolutionary optimism and fighting stamina. By their devoted work the diligent and resourceful people of Bulgaria have brought about a rapid progress in industry and agriculture, and in science and technology. With the growth in the nation's economic power, the people's material and cultural standards are rising steadily.

Bulgaria owes her epoch-making change today to the seasoned leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian people's outstanding leader, and of the Bulgarian Communist Party that have inherited and are developing the cause of Georgi Dimitrov faithfully.

The Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov has put forward correct policies which conform to the reality in Bulgaria and meet the requirement of her socialist construction, effectively mobilized its membership and the working people in the implementation of the policies, and, at the head of the masses, dynamically struggled to build a new life, skilfully solving the difficult and complex problems arising in the revolution and construction.

For its great achievement in the revolution and construction, and for its devoted service to the people, the Bulgarian Communist Party enjoys unqualified support and love of the Bulgarian people.

On our visit to Bulgaria last year, we were pleased to see that her people were united closely behind the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, placing a hearty trust in the party, and that they were very proud of the brilliant success and their happy life which were the result of their creative labour.

Today, the Bulgarian people see a happier future in developing the socialist system under the leadership of the party. They are full of vigour, and are waging a powerful struggle to carry out the decision of the 12th Party Congress successfully and to build a developed socialist society.

We regard the success and experience gained by the fraternal Bulgarian people in the socialist revolution and construction as a common wealth of the socialist countries and sincerely wish them greater success in their future effort to build socialism.

Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, you are greatly encouraging our people by your visit to our country when they are striving with a high degree of political enthusiasm to greet ungustly the 40th anniversary of the liberation of their country and the 40th birthday of the party.

The liberation of our country and the foundation of our party were historic events which opened a way to a radical change in the socio-political life of our people and in the development of our revolution. Over the past 40 years since its foundation, our party has carried out its tasks successfully at different stages of the revolution by giving leadership to the people, accelerated socialist construction and developed our country into a socialist state which is independent, self-supporting, and self-reliant in defence.

At present, under the banner of the three revolutions – ideological, technical and cultural – all the party members and working people in our country are making strenuous efforts to attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980's which were put forward by the Sixth Party Congress. They are effecting a fresh upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction. By their devoted work, our people, united closely behind our party, will attain the ten long-term objectives successfully and increase the might of our socialist system steadily.

In company with President Kim Il Sung, Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov goes round the construction site of the Nampo Lock Gate.

Comrades and friends,

To prevent war and safeguard peace is the most urgent task of the socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the world today.

It is 40 years since the destruction of fascism which made an attempt to enslave the whole of mankind, but aggressive forces still exist on the earth, and humanity is not free from the danger of war. The imperialists who have a wild scheme of world conquest are hastening the production and deployment of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons while stepping up the manoeuvres for aggression and war in many parts of the world. They try to extend the arms race even to outer space. Because of their adventurous moves for aggression and war the international situation has become extremely tense, and the danger of a new world war is growing with each passing day. Today, mankind is faced with a grave threat at the crossroads of war and peace, and the present situation requires that everyone should fight to prevent war and defend peace.

Peace is not something that can be begged for; it should be won by fighting. War can be prevented, and world peace and security preserved, only through the people's resolute struggle against the imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and war.

Socialism is a strong bulwark of peace, and the socialist forces are a mighty revolutionary force in our time, which is opposed to imperialist aggressive forces. The socialist countries must, in close unity, counter the imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and war by joint effort, form a broad united front with all the peace forces in the world and wage a powerful struggle against imperialism.

The Bulgarian Communist Party and her government follow a consistent policy against war and for peace and are staunchly fighting to safeguard peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world. We highly appreciate the joint effort being made by the Bulgarian party and government and other member nations of the Warsaw Treaty to remove the danger of a nuclear war from Europe and defend peace and security in that part of the world. We actively support the constructive proposal of Bulgaria for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan Peninsula.

Today, a new war is most likely to break out in the Korean Peninsula. Large aggressive forces of the U.S. imperialists have been massed in and near the southern half of Korea, and there is the danger of war breaking out any minute in our country. If war is triggered off in Korea it may easily develop into a worldwide thermonuclear war, bringing a holocaust to the people throughout the world. Easing tensions and maintaining peace in the Korean Peninsula is a burning task in safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Proceeding from the national duty of the Korean people and their noble mission in the cause of peace for mankind, our party and the government of our Republic are endeavouring to settle the Korean question peacefully through dialogues and negotiations. Last year we advanced the proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea in order to ease the prevailing tensions and maintain peace in the Korean Peninsula, and to create preconditions for the country's independent and peaceful reunification. Recently, we have made a new peace proposal for north-south parliamentary talks and for the publication of a joint declaration on non-aggression.

If north-south parliamentary talks become effective, they will have good influence upon the north-south economic talks and Red-Cross talks now under way, and further, create favourable conditions for holding high-level political talks between the north and the south and facilitate the convocation of tripartite talks.

Because of its validity and reasonableness the new peace proposal for

(Continued on page 3)

Socialist Community Does Not Want to Gain Military Upper Hand

Speech of President Todor Zhivkov

Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, delivered a speech at a Pyongyang mass meeting held at the Kim Il Sung Square on June 1 in welcome of the party and state delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic.
Follows the text of his speech:

It is nearly one year since a party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung paid a stirring visit to our country.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which was signed during the visit, marked a beginning of the development of the relations between our two countries to a new, higher stage.

I am not going to make a detailed review of the successes recorded after the visit. What I would like to emphasize is that there have been gratifying results.

Contacts have been strengthened between the leaders of the parties, governments and public organizations of our two countries.

Our another meeting with you, respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, is a clear token of this.

The general agreement on developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries until 2,000 and the protocol of developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation until 1,990, which were signed in Sofia in 1,984, opened a new prospect for a broad and mutually beneficial cooperation in machine-building, geological prospecting, metal, chemical and food processing industries, the automation of production and its operation, coordination of national economic plans and other fields. These agreements are already being successfully brought into practice.

We are confident that our current visit and our talks with Comrade Kim Il Sung will be conducive to lifting the true relations of friendship and cooperation between the BPR and the DPRK to a new, higher stage.

What is our conviction based on?

It is based on the fact that the Bulgarian and the Korean people, closely linked together by Marxism-Leninism, are confidently advancing to continue to build and complete socialism under the leadership of their communist parties and are cooperating with each other in the common struggle to prevent a thermonuclear war which would drive mankind to destruction and to preserve peace.

It is also based on the BPR and the DPRK being developed socialist industrial-agricultural states capable of making an effective and mutually beneficial cooperation.

The vast construction site of the Nampo Lock Gate and the well tended fields left particularly deep impressions on us.

These made us clearly see that the decisions of the Sixth Congress of your party are being successfully carried out and a vigorous struggle is going on to build a modern and socialist Korea.

These achievements are a good fruitage of the energetic efforts, wisdom and ability displayed by the friendly Korean people under the guidance of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

The Bulgarian people have always denounced most scathingly the schemes of the imperialists to perpetuate the division of your country.

Here in Korea we feel more keenly your sufferings from the division and your unshakable will to achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic principle.

On this high rostrum I reassure you that the Bulgarian communists, working people and our entire people will invariably stand on your side in the struggle for national reunification.

We support the constructive proposals advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea including the holding of tripartite talks, the signing of a peace agreement to replace the existing armistice agreement, the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south, the mutual reduction of armed forces and the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

We also support the recent proposal for holding north-south parliamentary talks to create an atmosphere of trust on the Korean Peninsula and preconditions for the solution of the problem of its reunification by peaceful means.

The Bulgarian People's Republic has turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with modern economy and agriculture and efflorescing culture in a historically short period.

Our successes are a fruition of the devoted labor of the Bulgarian people and a result of a strict application of the April general line of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

They are unthinkable apart from multi-faceted collaboration and broad cooperation of our country with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of socialist community.

We hope that the Bulgarian state industrial exhibition which we opened here in Pyongyang yesterday with Comrade Kim Il Sung, our intimate friend, will give you some understanding of the achievements registered by us.

The development of socialism is possible only under condition of a durable peace and international understanding and cooperation.

Therefore, a struggle for preserving world peace is a most urgent task for us.

Together with the entire progressive mankind the peoples of our two countries celebrated the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Hitler fascism and will greet the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over Japanese militarism in future.

The historical victory of the Soviet Union and other anti-Hitlerite allied nations put a period to the Second World War which claimed tens of millions of lives and tremendous material losses.

We Bulgarian people are proud of their contribution to the final destruction of fascism.

We once again express internationalist solidarity with your people for having defended the freedom they had won in the just war for defence of independence and social progress.

The present international situation is rarely unstable and world peace is threatened owing to the manoeuvrings of imperialist forces.

The most aggressive quarters of imperialism are hastening the arms race and working out even a plan for the militarization of the outer space.

What they seek is to gain military predominance and pursue a policy of strength.

But, this aim of theirs stands no chance of attainment.

The countries of the socialist community do not want to gain military upper hand nor they will allow anyone's military predominance over them.

We declared many a time that the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty organization should be disbanded simultaneously.

But, there is no appropriate answer to this. Not long ago we decided to extend the term of validity of our self-defensive military and political alliance in the capital of the Polish People's Republic.

The decision of historic significance manifests the unshakable will of the Warsaw Treaty member nations to defend the cause of socialism and world peace.

As we declared time and again, the Bulgarian People's Republic has always supported all the proposals for preserving peace, including peace in Asia. This wholly applies to the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the relaxation of tensions in the Korean Peninsula and the Far East.

The Soviet proposals for collective security of Asia and measure of trust in the Far East and the proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic for the signing of an agreement on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations among the Asian-Pacific nations are of particular urgency under the present strained international situation.

The Bulgarian People's Republic supports the New Delhi statement of heads of state of six countries on the restriction on nuclear weapons.

(Continued from page 2)

north-south parliamentary talks now enjoys positive support from all the Korean people, the governments of many countries and the progressive people all over the world.

On this occasion, esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, you have again highly appraised our people's achievements in socialist construction and expressed active support for their struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully.

There is no doubt that our people will achieve the historic cause of national reunification with the active support and encouragement of the Bulgarian people and other peoples of socialist countries and the peace-loving people throughout the world.

I take this opportunity to express deep thanks to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian Communist Party, her government and people for their material and moral assistance given our people during the difficult Fatherland Liberation War and postwar reconstruction, and for their wholehearted support and encouragement now given our people in the struggle to build socialism and reunify the country independently and peacefully.

Developing friendly and cooperative relations among the socialist countries is a sure guarantee for promoting socialist construction in each of these countries and hastening the worldwide victory of the cause of socialism and communism. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our party and the government of our Republic are striving to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the other socialist countries and develop economic and cultural exchange and cooperation with them.

Because of the community of their social systems and the common aim of struggle, Korea and Bulgaria established fraternal state relations long ago and have steadily developed them. The friendly and cooperative relations between them were legally confirmed by the treaty of friendship and cooperation which was signed in Sofia last year, and on this basis, are developing onto a higher stage. Exchange and cooperation are being extended and developed in a diverse way in all fields of politics, the economy and culture between the two countries, and the traditional friendship between their peoples has been consolidated to become true comradeship.

The opening of the state industrial exhibition of Bulgaria in our country by the Bulgarian comrades in the presence of Comrade Todor Zhivkov on this occasion is a vivid example of the daily flowering and developing friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries.

Although you, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, have stayed in our country only for a few days, we have done a great deal of useful work with you.

At the negotiations and talks which have been held in a friendly and amicable atmosphere the leaders of our two countries have sincerely discussed the international issues of mutual concern and the relationship between the two countries, and have reached a complete consensus of opinion on all matters discussed.

We are greatly satisfied with the fact that the visit to our country by the party and state delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov has borne good fruit.

No force can ever break the traditional friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples which have been firmly established in the struggle for their common goal and ideal.

As in the past, so in the future, too, the Korean people will resolutely fight against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism, in unity with the fraternal Bulgarian people and other socialist nations.

Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Bulgaria!

Long live the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian People's Republic!

Long live unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement!

Long live world peace!

Pyongyang Claims S. Koreans' "Rude Acts" in Seoul

Rodong Sinmun on May 29 printed an article by its correspondent from Seoul on the fact that the south Korea side laid an artificial obstacle to the activity of the DPRK Red Cross Society delegation attending the 8th round of North-South Red Cross Talks and committed insincere acts against it.

The article entitled "Rude Acts" said:

After our delegation arrived in Seoul, not a few insolent acts were committed against us in the area of the south.

The south Korean side above all prevented exchange of kindred sentiments between our delegation and compatriots in the south even in the streets.

The south Korean side made people refrain from going out to the street by organizing a "picnic" and the like, drove out policemen in uniform and in civilian clothes and secret agents to prevent a few people on the street from extending welcome to us.

The south Korean side distributed to some people umbrellas bearing the words "Don't be taken in by the trick of the red" and "Don't be fooled by the camouflaged peace offensive", making them commit such insolent acts as shaking them to our delegation.

This is a deliberate act for inciting the consciousness of confrontation with us among residents after inviting the delegation as a guest.

The south Korean side committed impolite acts in organizing functions.

Our delegation which arrived in Seoul on the morning of May 27 was due to pay a courtesy call in the afternoon on the south Korean Red Cross president.

The south Korean side made advisory committee members, suite members and press corps stay in the dining room by dragging on their lunch and left with delegates and some of advisory committee members alone.

Delegates who arrived earlier demanded that reporters be sent quickly and belated advisory committee members, suite members and reporters boarded a bus and urged departure.

It made only four reporters leave belatedly but did not let a bus carrying a large number of people leave.

Owing to such acts of the south Korean side our suite members could not carry a souvenir for the south Korean Red Cross president and the press corps could not make news coverage properly.

This notwithstanding, evening papers of May 27 and morning papers of May 28 in south Korea reported a statement of the Red Cross spokesman distorting the fact by alleging that personnel of our side were not punctual.

This was aimed to overrule agreement even before the start of talks, create mistrust in our delegation and mar the atmosphere of talks.

Such stand and posture of the south Korean side could be seen in its distorted report about the question of inspection.

As for the failure of the planned visit to the radio broadcasting service, it was because of the south Korean side's wrong arrangement of time, not because of us.

Although the south Korean side clamoured that talks should be held in the spirit of humanitarianism, it keeps spreading distorted reports through newspapers and radios alleging that our side was to blame for the suspension of talks in the 70s.

The north-south economic talks and Red Cross talks resumed with the transfer of our relief goods to the south Korean flood victims last year as an occasion were suspended by the south Korean side due to the firing incident in Panmunjom and the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal, south Korean radios tried to shift the responsibility for this onto us.

All this shows that although the south Korean side is talking about "dialogue" and "sufferings of separated families", it has not even a posture to approach the talks with sincerity and solve the problem.

All these insolent acts committed after inviting our delegation were undoubtedly manipulated by those who do not want dialogue and reunifcation.

On May 27 south Korean papers, reporting about the passing of our delegation through Panmunjom, wrote that it went through "entry formalities" at Panmunjom.

To talk about "entry formalities" and the like is not a stand of reunification but a wrong logic making the division a fait accompli.

The south Korean side must take the stand of reunification, not division, and treat the guest with due courtesy.

Students and Workers Stage Demos.

Two groups of students from Seoul National University waged an anti-"government" demonstration together with workers in the industrial zone of Karibong-dong, Kuro District, Seoul, on June 1, according to a south Korean paper.

When students and workers occupied the top of a three-story building and scattered leaflets reading "Don't suppress the labour movement," another group of students and workers waiting on the street before the building responded to it and held a demonstration, chanting anti-"government" slogans.

Earlier, on May 31 students of University of Foreign Studies, Kyong Hee University and Seoul Municipal College staged an anti-"government" demonstration, chanting "Clarify the truth of the Kwangju incident."

Over 1,200 students of Chongbuk University held a demonstration against the heavy education tax in Chonju, North Cholla Province, on May 30.

Students Involved in USIS Occupation Assert Innocence

Forty three students including Li Hyon Jung of Seoul National University who had been detained on charges of their involvement in the occupation of the U.S. Information Service building in Seoul declared on June 3 that they could not submit themselves to the unreasonable detention by the Chon junta and demanded a formal trial to launch a court struggle, according to a radio report from Seoul.

In a written protest submitted to the south Korean authorities through a 17-member group of defence counsels, the students expressed indignation at the fact that they were sentenced to detention on charges of "rumour mongering" and unanimously asserted that the charges were baseless.

Earlier, police searched the houses of the students who had taken in the USIS occupation and confiscated progressive books and printed material.

Alleging the "manipulation of the case behind the scene", the police authorities threw a dragnet to arrest the chairman of the "National Students Federation" and 8 other students on this suspicion.

Kim Dae Jung made public a statement saying that "The detention of the students is an inhuman act" and that the south Korean authorities took the students who had taken part in the occupation of the USIS building to a police station 3 hours after carrying them to a hospital, a report of Japanese radio said.

Students Arrested, Search And Seizure Conducted

The chairmen of the Sammin Struggle Committees of University of Foreign Studies, Kyong Hee University, Municipal College and Chungang University in Seoul were detained on charges of involvement in the anti-"government" struggle for democracy, according to south Korean radio reports.

A "warrent" was issued for search and seizure of 7 publishing houses and bookstores in Seoul and the police decided to seize a "report on the case of arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan" and 12 other kinds of publications and 162 kinds of books including "Song of Community" published by the Youth Alliance of Movement for Democracy.

A banner reading "The United States must publicly apologize for the Kwangju incident" hangs from the window of the U.S. Information Service building in Seoul on May 23 after the second-floor library was occupied by students. (AP)

— Commentary —

North-South Dialogues Open New Phase

The DPRK's Sincere Efforts To Realize Aspiration for Peaceful Reunification

The 8th round of the North-South Red Cross talks was held in Seoul over May 28–29 after a 12-year interval amid great expectations of the 60 million Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world.

Earlier, on May 17 the north-south economic talks were resumed after a 6-month break.

The talks were suspended owing to the "Team Spirit 85" U.S. – south Korea joint war games.

Meanwhile, the north-south parliamentary talks offer of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, made in April was formally accepted by the south Korean counterpart as the latter's reply was handed over to the DPRK side in Panmunjom on June 3 (the acceptance was decided on June 1).

In this way, multilateral north-south dialogue is advancing thanks to the DPRK Government's sincere and active efforts to realize the national aspiration for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

This is an epoch-making development for the Korean people who will meet the 40th anniversary of national division in a few months and can be called a new phase of north-south dialogue.

With primary attention to the three sorts of north-south dialogue, this is an attempt to get a sketch of the present situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula.

Institution of Joint Economic Coop. Com. Is Essential

The second round of north-south economic talks was held at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom on May 17.

The seven-member DPRK delegation headed by Li Song Rok, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, met with the southern delegation led by Kim Gi Hwan of the south Korea's "International Economic Policy Council".

Mr. Li Song Rok at the second round of the talks said, "We proposed to the south Korean side to hold north-south economic talks with a view to destroying the economic wall between the north and the south, conducting economic collaboration and exchange in a comprehensive and big way for a uniform development of the national economy and, in this course, restoring the national bonds and creating trust between the north and the south, thereby laying a large stepping for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, not with a view to conducting exchange of commodities on a small scale."

Firstly, the northern side at the second talks proposed to institute a joint committee for economic cooperation with a vice-minister level official as its chairman, elaborating on the earlier agreement on its formation.

The DPRK delegation defined the composition of the proposed committee and the functions and management of its seven sub-committees, stressing the significance of its establishment.

He said, "The establishment of a joint committee for north-south economic problems arising between the north and the south in a most active, efficient and comprehensive way, improving the north-south relations as a whole and accelerating the cause of reunification."

In order to seek for common points and bring about success in the talks at an early date it is essential to institute a high-level consultation and executive organ whose task is to coordinate economic cooperation and exchange in a unified way.

The need is all the greater because considerable differences still exist on the fundamental problem, with all the similar points in view and position between the north and the south.

The northern side regards north-south economic cooperation as a top-priority area in the common for national interests and in the efforts for national reunification.

Cooperation should be done on the principle of mutual trust and benefit.

The southern side insisted on a "step-by-step settlement" and "stage-by-stage settlement", to realize an exchange of goods and economic cooperation, though it said they recognize the need to institute the agreed joint committee for north-south economic cooperation.

(To be continued)

S. Korea on the Edge of Economic Crisis of Great Severity: Survey (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

At the same time it should be noted that the Government's leading indicators which are supposed to project the economy approximately three months ahead did show a fall for three months ending November, and it may be that the Government is assuming things will get sharply better in March-April.

The first quarter's growth will be about 1-3%. Exports are down 15% which will have a negative effect of anything up to –7%, lagged through the next few months. Domestically the bottoming out prediction seems to be holding up only to a limited extent. Sales of color TV sets fell 55.8% in January and cars 25.8%.

In the second quarter the decline in exports will come home to roost along with the consequences of the Kukje failure which we estimate will drop the entire economy 0.25 percentage point in the second quarter, with lost production and bankruptcies. With those negative exports the second quarter will be in the range minus 1.5% to 0% (partly depending on the spring crops). The domestic economy will be slowing down further in response to the bad first half of the year.

The third quarter we expect to be around 0-2% and some recovery in the final quarter of perhaps 2-4%, though what happens in the final quarter is still too far away to predict with any certainty. Both third and fourth quarter will become negative if the harvest is bad. This puts the growth rate for 1985 at a miserable 2%-3.5%. The Government is still cheerfully predicting 7.5% and we do not expect them to predict below 5% for the rest of the year.

Looking at prospects for 1986 we see a recovery to about 4-5% but a higher rate of inflation resulting from reflationary measures and devaluation. The alternative is a lower growth scenario and lower inflation.

The major reasons for the sudden slowdown appear to be:

a) Overvaluation of the won
b) Government monetary policy and especially orders restricting the debt/net worth ratio.
c) Domestic Economy

Economic statistics are being released much later than usual. The dearth of information is unusual in the Korean context. We believe that planners are perplexed at what is happening and that the major panic is yet to come. Finally, in its briefing on March 13, EPB admitted that the economy was slowing down. Among additional indicators noted was that capacity utilization in manufacturing dropped from 81.4% in December to 79.9% in January.

The major problem is lack of money (see below) and manipulation of the financial and industrial system by the Government. The situation is so serious that the old Korean system of "it's not what you've but who you know" in now reasserting itself. Previously, this system was beginning to break down under the financial liberalization. The current crunch is likely to result in companies with weak influence, or the worst enemies, but not necessarily the least profitable, going to the wall. The worst case of this was Kukje, the 7th or 8th largest business group in Korea which was allowed to collapse three days after the election.

The full Kukje story will emerge over time. It seems that Kukje took over another Korean company by sealing off credit, a standard Korean business practice, but the president of the company taken over had a brother who was a major policy-maker for the DJP. Thus, from the moment Kukje ran into trouble it was marked down politically. Kukje also failed to pay curb market lenders to the company taken over more than a reported 10% of what they were owed.

Kukje had therefore made enemies in the opposite ends of the financial system. Kukje's main working capital was raised by wanmae (or repros as they are sometimes referred to). Until October wanmae were a device for paying more than the legal interest rate on bonds which have a government-controlled legal face value. MOF ordered all companies to phase these out by December and then, realizing that this would force banks to bail industry out, allowed a phased withdrawal. In October therefore it was known that Kukje was in trouble but not until after the election was the decision made to kill a chaebol, the first clear decision since the collapse of Yulsan in 1979.

There is a double-edge to this story. Most of Kukje's factories are in Pusan (second city of Korea with a population the size of Singapore). Pusan threw out most DJP candidates in the election. The Kukje crisis has come close to wrecking the economy of Pusan and it is still not clear what will survive. The Minister of Finance has promised additional aid to Pusan to keep pay off sub-contractors, but the questions of whether this will be enough and how the aid will be distributed remain to be settled.

Kukje was divided by the creditor banks between Hanil Synthetic Fibers and Kukdong Construction. But more than 20 days later (as this report is being prepared) the shape of Kukje's operations is still in doubt because of uncertainty about who will run what. Kukdong Construction is to take over Kukje construction but Kukdong is still engaged in stocktaking. At Kukje's giant footwear plant in Pusan allegedly no new orders are being accepted.

Kukje-ICC will retain GTC status although control will be split between Hanil Synthetic Fibers and Kukdong. Disputes between ministries, banks and companies forced to take over Kukje continue and the ultimate management structure remains uncertain.

Kukje's security company Dong Suh will be run by Korea First Bank. It now appears that when the Minister of Finance refused permission for Dong Suh to take a foreign partner late last year he was doing the would-be foreign partner a great favour. It remains the case that foreigners dealing in the Korean securities business and partners in syndicated loans have taken far too little advice and we expect serious problems to arise within the next year.

After Kukje, what? Even Daewoo, whose debt situation is worse than Kukje's, as well as other major companies, were rumoured to be about to crash and the Minister of Finance had to make a public statement that no more big businesses would be allowed to collapse. This may not convince companies syndicating loans nor curb market lenders. Especially as OBSE is now saying this is not really the case (see above).

What really concerns us is investment. Ever since the downturn in 1979, there has been underinvestment to sustain the momentum of the economy, as far as exports are concerned in the mid 1980s. Investment in 1982/83 was picking up nicely until the tight money policy began in late 1983. While machinery imports were 21.3% up in January 1985, construction permits for industrial investment were 50% down. Import permits for machinery were also down 23.1% in February.

The current monetary policy of the OBSE referred to above means that not even a Hyundai or Daewoo can afford to invest during the current cycle until it meets the debt-networth ratio of the MOF. We think that the level of industrial construction permits is perhaps the most important monthly indicator for the health of 1986–89 and will be watching it closely during the coming months.

(To be continued)

56 N-Bombs Deployed in S. Korea, Threat of War Comes From South: White Paper

PYONGYANG June 4 (KCNA) – On the occasion of June 25, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification published a white paper on June 3, accusing the U.S. Imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan junta of making frantic efforts to unleash a new war of aggression against the northern half of Korea.

It sammarily said:

The high-level authorities and brasshats of U.S. imperialism and south Korea do not bother these days to conceal their scheme to unleash a reckless war, a nuclear war, against the north, openly raving that "the heart of the north should be struck at," and "the strategic major zones of the north should be neutralized" and making other provocative utterances.

During Chon Du Hwan's visit to the United States late April and at the U.S. – south Korea high-level talks, the ensuring military committee meeting and the annual "security council" meeting between the United States and south Korea, it was "agreed" that the U.S. troops and the south Korean armed forces would be massively reinforced in south Korea, the coordinated joint operation system be perfected and preparations for a nuclear and chemical war be stepped up on the assumption that the "mid-1980s is a most dangerous period on the Korean Peninsula."

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger prattled that the conversion of south Korea into a military stronghold was the "basis of the U.S. military policy toward Asia" and that south Korea was the "frontline of the U.S. strategy" and it was an "important task of the United States' Asian policy" to bring the Korean Peninsula under control.

U.S. President Reagan defined the Korean Peninsula as a "strategic vantage" belonging to the "first class zone" among the objects of the use of nuclear weapons.

The United States plans to continuously offer a "sophisticated 'nuclear umbrella'" to south Korea, regarding it as an "area vital to the U.S. interest" and as an area for the preemptive use of nuclear weapons.

South Korea has turned into a big military camp covered with hundreds of U.S. ground, naval and air bases and huge south Korean armed forces for invading the northern half of Korea and the Asian continent.

The U.S. imperialists increased the numerical strength of their forces in south Korea last year to over 41,000 from 39,000 and plan to increase it to over 43,500 this year.

They have increased the numerical strength of the south Korean army to nearly 1 million from 700,000 and organized the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" over 4 million strong, which are called the "second ground forces."

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon junta are rapidly expanding and strengthening their commandoes ("black berets") which would conduct a "special operation" together with the U.S. "green berets" in the northern half of Korea. The south Korea's commandoes number 180,000.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists decided to transfer to the south Korean military hardware worth 3,200 million dollars in the "five-year plan period for the increase of combat capacity" of the army (1982–1986) and military hardware worth more than 8,000 million dollars in the 1985–1989 period.

The U.S. imperialists deployed 56 neutron bombs called "devilish weapon in the 20th century" before anywhere else in south Korea, where more than 1,000 nuclear weapons have already been deployed.

A new "offensive strategy" has been worked out in south Korea on the basis of the "attack strategy" for northward invasion by "air-ground warfare" made by the present U.S. authorities already in 1982. And the overall combat operation plan of the south Korea army is being revised and supplemented in accordance with it.

According to this "offensive strategy," preparations for attack on the north are being stepped up in full steam by the puppet ground, naval and air forces in south Korea under the "nuclear umbrella" of U.S. imperialism.

More than 80–90 percent of the south Korean armed forces along with the U.S. imperialist armed forces have been deployed forward in the combat areas near the military demarcation line and are taking a full posture to launch an attack operation any time.

Exposing the aggressive nature of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises staged by the U.S. forces and south Korean armed forces from 1976, the white paper brands them as dangerous nuclear war exercises to bring the holocaust of nuclear war to the Korean Peninsula and make a surprise "forestalling attack" on the northern half of Korea any moment under the U.S. "offensive operation strategy" in case of "emergency."

It continues:

Besides the joint military exercises, various kinds of war rehearsals involving the puppet army, militiamen and civilians codenamed "Myolgong," "Sangryong," "Ulji," "Pilsung," "Pakjui," "Ddangbol" and so on are being held in south Korea without interruption.

They are all for a nuclear war and for attack on the DPRK.

The U.S. imperialists are hastening to round off the formation of the tripartite military alliance to realise their Korean, Asian strategy.

In order to unify the allround command of the Japan "Self-Defence Forces" and the operation command of the U.S. forces into one system, they established in Yokota, Japan, a U.S. Central Commanding Office in Japan this year.

The U.S. imperialists, which have south Korea in their operation commanding system, have established the unification of the operation commanding system with Japan. This means the completion of the unification of the U.S.–Japan–south Korea allround operation commanding system with the United States as its axis.

Having worked out the "U.S.–Japan joint operation plan" to realise its aggressive scheme, the United States is frequently holding Japan–U.S. "joint exercises" to attack the DPRK and other countries.

Japan serves as a "logistics base," "sortie base," "supply base" and "relay base" for the "joint operation plan" between the United States, Japan and south Korea.

Facts eloquently prove that the threat of war on the Korean Peninsula comes to the north from the south.

Fingerprinting Should Be Abolished: Rodong Sinmun

Our people can never tolerate the illegal act of Japanese authorities in insulting and trampling underfoot the legitimate rights of the Koreans in Japan and putting down their just demand but strongly denounce it, notes Rodong Sinmun May 17 in a commentary.

The author of the commentary said: A leading officer of the Osaka Prefectural Police Headquarters, in a television interview, ranted that if the Korean residents in Japan dislike the finger printing, they had better go home or naturalise as Japanese and a spokesman of the Japanese Ministry of Justice stated that "It has no plan to change" the finger printing system.

Japanese authorities impose a fingerprinting system upon Korean residents in Japan and force them to carry their registration cards at all times. In essence, this is a vicious system against the Korean residents in Japan.

The officer's talk that those who dislike fingerprinting had better go home is aimed to want only expel Korean residents in Japan today, the Koreans whom the Japanese imperialists took to Japan in the past as colonial slaves, drove like a beast of burden, maltreated and humiliated and even murdered at random, and their children because they go against the grain with Japanese authorities and his talk about naturalisation is to revive the national obliteration policy of the past designed to assimiliate the Korean nation to the Japanese. The utterances of the spokesman of the Japanese Ministry of Justice that it would not change the fingerprinting system mean that the Japanese Government will in the future further strengthen the policies of continuously antagonizing itself against the Korean people, trampling underfoot the dignity and human rights and the right to existence of Koreans in Japan, suppressing and maltreating them and assimiliating or expelling them.

Japanese authorities must look squarely at the change of the time, abolish the vicious fingerprinting system and renounce the hostile policy against the Korean residents in Japan and the Korean people.

(Continued from No. 1,242 issue)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Apr. 8-12)

Apr. 8

* Arthur Klitzke, Chairman of the Management board of the Golzow Agricultural Production Cooperative of the German Democratic Republic, and his wife and Erich Himmelreich, ex-Chairman of the Management Board, and his wife.
* A Bulgarian art troupe, an Ethiopian traditional folk dance ensemble and a Finnish musical group to attend "The April Spring Friendship Art Festival".
* A Syrian military delegation headed Awad Bag, vice-Minister of Defence of the Syrian Arab Republic.
* A delegation of the Soviet State Planning Committee headed by its Department Drector Alexandr Volodin.
* A. Aziz, President of the Democratic Workers Congress Party of Sri Lanka and President of the Sri Lanka and President of the Sri Lanka Committee for the Reunification of Korea.
* A Malagasy delegation for the study of the juche idea headed by Jean De Dieu Randriantanany, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of madagascar.
* Daniel Kweku Shadow, Professor at Freetown University of Sierra Leone.

Apr. 9

* A Dominican left wing front delegation headed by Jose Gonzalez Espinosa, member of the Political Committee of the Front and Chairman of the Labour Party of Dominica.
* A government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Ali Hassan Mwi-nyi, vice - President of the United Republic of Tanzania.
* Narayan Prasad Mishra, Professor of Tribhuvan University of Nepal.

Dominic

Apr. 11

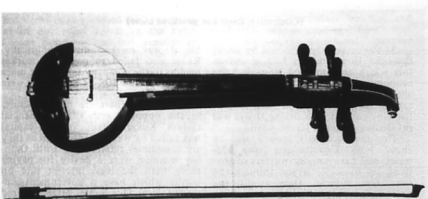
* His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Shihanouk and his wife and his party.
* A delegation of the Ministry of Coal Industry of China headed by its vice-Minister Ye Qing.

Apr. 12

* D.R. Regmi, ex-Foreign Minister of Nepal.
* A delegation of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities headed by its Deputy Chief Jose Donayre.
* Georgi Anastasov, former Director of the "Kim Il Sung School" in Bulgaria, and his party.
* Kazi Zafar Ahmed, Chairman of the United People's Party of bangladesh.
* A delegation of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists headed by its President K. Vikram Rao.
* A delegation of Cara Bobo University of Veruela headed by its Rector Gustavo Hidalgo.
* The Shinwa Bussan Kaisha Ltd. delegation headed by its President yoshihiko Nomura.
* Hean Robin, Executive Secretary of the International Dance Council, to participate in the "April Spring Friendship Art Festival"

(To be continued)

— Korean Musical Instruments —
(5) HAEGUM



Hae Gum

(Continued from No. 1,241 issue)

Hae Gum is a percussive bow string instrument which is very popular in Korea today.

Hae Gum resembles Chinese Ho Gung in its structure and rendition, but we can find its originality in our traditional Korean climate.

First of all, Hae Gum can be compared to the medieval musical instrument called Fugin, which had been in Korea since before the Christian era, and became an indispensable musical instrument in both court and popular music circles, according to records.

In those days, Song Hyon and other musicians wrote "Ak Hak Kye Bom" (9 vols.) to systematize and typify traditional Korean music, in which they explained the manufacturing process, rendition, and tuning of Hae Gum with some illustrations.

Hae Gum is made up of 2 strings and played by a bow, with the instrument placed on the player's knee.

The bow has a string of horse tail hair and is held by the right hand. So, Hae Gm is called the "two-string harp".

Moreover, it is called "Kang Kang I", so named after the peculiar sound from the resonance drum. It sounds like nasal human voice.

Hae Gum has gone through several improvements to remove its nasal sound, so that the strings are now increased to four from two and the fixed strings placed outside.

As improvements were made, rendition has been also studied. Excellent functions like trill, pizzicato in violin rendition have been added to its original form of rendition for which the player places the instrument on his knee and springs against

As a result, it is now capable of a variety of musical expressions, including this rich timbre of traditional Korean music and delicate expressions like Rong Um.

There are a great many concerto compositions for Hae Gum, like "Hae Gum Sanjo", in addition to folk songs compositions, and many excellent Hae Gum players have been produced since old days.

"Ari-rang" and "Pibada Song" played by Hae Gum together with other musical instruments are especially popular today.

There are several kinds of Hae Gum, and actually Hae Gum now in popular use in "So Hae Gum" (Small Hae Gum).

In the DPRK, great efforts were made after the liberation to develop traditional orchestral music in the process of promoting duets and trios of traditional musical instruments.

In this process, Chung (middle) Hae Gum for middle pitch, Cho (low) Hae Gum for low pitch, and Tae (grand) Hae Gum for low bass in string instruments are invented.

Sports and Culture

Friendship Gathering on 35th Intl. Children's Day

A friendship gathering took place on June 1 at the Mangyongdae Fun Fair on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the June 1 International Children's Day.

Attending the gathering were kindergarten children and women in Pyongyang and children and women of foregin embassies here.

The gathering was also participated in by Mr. Ho Jong Suk and officials concerned.

The attendants deepened the feelings of frienship, having a good time with colorful games including a race with balls on the heads, a tug of war, a race with balls in arms and "treasure". hunting.

At the end of the gathering the attendants joyfully celebrated the June 1 International Children's Day, enjoying fun-fair facilities.

Intl. Judo Tournament

The International Judo Tournament which opened on June 2 at The Nampo Indoor Stadium closed on June 4.

The tournament was participated in by Bulgarian, Japanese, Czechoslovak, Polish and Korean teams.

In the tournament Korean Judo players came first, second and third in the 60 kg, 65 kg, 71 kg, 95 kg and above 95 kg divisions, first and third in the 78 kg and open-weight divisions, and first in the 86 kg division.

Japanese players Akaboshi Yoji came second in the 78 kg division, Osako Akinobu second in the 86 kg and open-weight divisions and Ashimi Mikio third in the 65 kg division and Bulgarian player Dimo Nedelchev third in the 86 kg division and Polish players Degozek Andrzei third in the 86 kg division and Bojnos Tezari third in the above 95 kg division.

5th Intl. Volleyball Tournament

The 5th International Volleyball Tournament opened in Pyongyang June 4.

The opening ceremony of the tournament took place in Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

The tournament is participated in by the GDR, Bulgarian, Japanese, Hungarian, Chinese, Soviet and Korean (groups A and B) teams.

The tournament will be held in league match, divided into two groups.

First Day Results (June 4)

Group A.

Korea (Group A): Soviet Union (Ukranian selection)
3:0 (15:7, 15:9)

Bulgaria: Hungary
3:2 (15:8, 11:15, 15:7, 6:15, 15:13)

Group B.

GDR: Korea (Group B)
3:0 (15:6, 15:5, 15:7)

Japan (student selection): China (youth selection)
3:1 (13:15, 15:8, 15:9, 15:9)

Second Day Results (June 5)

Group A Bulgaria: Korea (Group A)
3:2 (15:5, 15:11, 10:15, 10:15, 15:10)

Hungary: The Soviet Union (Ukranian selection)
3:2 (13:15, 17:15, 11:15, 15:8, 15:7)

Group B Japan (student selection): GDR
3:1 (15:10, 15:11, 9:15, 15:3)

China (youth selection): Korea (Group B)
3:0 (15:9, 15:5, 15:7)

Feature Film "In Their Faces" Released

The Korean Februay 8 Film Studio

(Continued on page 7)

— Article of South Korean Monthly Magazine —

No Policy for Preservation Of National Assets

1. Stone Pagoda Deserted in Wheat Field

The three-storied stone pagoda at Ku Hwang Dong, Kyongju, with no iron railing or bulletin board.

Some fall, some crack and others are turned into children's playgrounds and collapse as time goes by . . .

Cultural assets and national treasures of the Korean people who have a long history of 5,000 years, faces the danger of destruction and collapse in south Korea for lack of sufficient measures for their preservation. The south Korean monthly magazine "Wolgan Chosun" (Monthly Korea) carried an article about the neglect of national treasures. Follows the first of a series of installments.

* * *

National treasures are the most important of treasures. It is a matter of course that national treasures should be preserved and kept as valuable cultural assets. An officer of the Cultural Asset Administration Bureau of south Korea said: "Owners of the national treasures must be proud, know well about them and take good care of them. And people who have national treasures in their neighborhood must be proud of them and keep them well, too."

But what about the reality? This question was answered in the negative during my first visit to Kyongju.

Great Trouble to Find It

The three-storied stone pagoda of Kuchawang-dong, Kyongju, is a representative stone pagoda of the Silla Period like the Buddha stone pagoda of the Pul Guk Temple. In 1942, when this pagoda was dismantled and reconstructed, a seated figure and a statue of Buddha made of gold and copper were found inside the main pillar of the three-storied structure. They were designated as National Treasure numbers 79 and 80. These two figures are valued as representative of the culture in the beginning of the Silla Period. Moreover, this pagoda is greatly different from other pagodas whose bodies are made up of many small piled-up stones. The body of the pagoda was made of one stone. It is a new style in the beginning of the Silla Period. This shows clearly when the pagoda was built (692-706AC). The pagoda was designated as National Treasure number 37, because of its great value to the research of stone pagodas and Buddha statues. But I (reporter) had great trouble visiting this rare treasure. At first I met a supervisor, I was told that it was located near the Bun Hwang Temple. So I went to the stone pagoda of the Bun Hwang Temple. A ticket woman, when asked where the pagoda was, confidently pointed at a stone pagoda 700 metres away. However, that wasn't the pagoda I was seeking for. From that time on, I and a taxi driver wandered around the area. As I was repeatedly asking around about "the national treasure", the taxi driver who was also a tourist guide got vexed and complained, "I wonder why you're looking for 'the national treasure' instead of seeking the Tabo pagoda and Buddha pagoda (famous pagodas of the Pul Guk Temple.) I have wasted the day's work today because of you."

With No Bulletin Board

He got so angry that I couldn't help getting out of the taxi halfway to Ulsan. Then I met a farmer piling up manure in the rice field by the road. Asked where the pagoda was, he answered. "Pagoda? Well, there is a fallen one in that pine wood. I remember seeing a pagoda or something on the other side of the mountain, too."

The three-storied stone pagoda of Ku Hwang Dong was on the edge of the east side of Mt. Ran, as if trying to hide itself. Though it was just 2 kilometres away from the Bun Hwang Temple, it was hard to find the pagoda, because it is behind the mountain. On top of that, there was no sign board to show the way to "National Treasure 37" on the way to Ku Hwang Dong village from the main road. If somebody hid the national treasure out of sight because of its great value, it would be understandable. But after taking great trouble finding the pagoda, I keenly felt crude of indifference to national treasures and official neglect. The national treasure stood lonely in the back of a wheat field at the entrance to the Ku Hwang Dong village. There was not even iron railing around the pagoda at all.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 6)

recently released the feature film "In Their Faces."

The film is a picture of the noble traits of the Korean People's Army soldiers who fought against the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the fatherland liberation war.

Through depiction of the life experience of a girl intellectual named So Jin A who, infected with "anti-communist" propaganda of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Junta, specialised in fine arts in south Korea, the film clearly shows what the Korean people's army is like and where its invincible might and spiritual and moral superiority lie.

Informed belatedly of the news that a war broke out while staying in cheju island for a graduation work, So Jin A, daughter of a professor of Seoul University crosses to Pusan. While travelling to Seoul to see her father, she meets People's Army soldiers who are making a temporary strategic retreat. In the course of marching with them, she deeply feels the high spiritual world and noble humanity of propaganda of the enemy.

She sees a truth in the features of the People's Army fighting with a firm conviction and will, with optimistic strength and strength of love, trusting and following only General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation.

In the course of experiencing with a deep emotion the People's Army soldiers' true love for the fatherland, comrades-in-arms and man, she clearly realises that the bosom of the general, a bosom which brings up such men is the real bosom of the fatherland. With a firm resolve to find the road of a new life, she comes over to the north.

By giving a vivid portrayal of the People's Army the film clearly shows that the Korean People's army soldiers are true communists, true men.

BOOKSHELF

Korean Art Gallery

The Foreign Languages Publishing House recently published the picture album introducing the Korean art gallery in Russian, Chinese, Japanese, English, French and Spanish.

The Korean Art Gallery was established in Pyongyang in 1954.

The gallery, covering over 12,000 square metres, preserves modern works as well as old paintings handed down by our forefathers for one thousand and several hundred years.

On display are more than 800 works.

The artistic heritage in the gallery demonstrates the history of Korean art and its development.

Printed in the picture album is the Korean painting "You Must See The Reality to Draw a Fine Picture", a work portraying the President Kim Il Sung.

The album shows part of works displayed in the Korean Art Gallery.

Old works are classified in the order of historical period; from the 4th C. Murals to the paintings of the three kingdoms (Koguryo, Paekje and Silla), Koryo Dynasty and Li Dynasty.

Among them are genre pictures (copies) drawn on plastered and stone walls of Anak Tomb No. 3 of a king of Koguryo in Anak county, south Hwanghae Province; the paintings (copies) on a stone wall of Kangso tomb in Kangso district, Nampo municipality; Buddhist paintings in the period of Koryo; "cowherd", "Old Lion" and other interesting Korean paintings drawn by realistic artists in the 18th C.; and craftworks including "Green Bottle Inlaid with The Design of Crane And Phoenix" and "Turtle-Shaped Bottle with The Design of Figure And Scenery."

The modern works printed in the album show part of our juche-based art that has brilliantly developed in line with our party's policy on literature and art after liberation.

"Love Left in A Mountain Cottage," "The Evening Glow over Kangson," "Our Street," "Homecoming", "Kangju in The Fighting" and other Korean paintings, contained in the picture album, lively portray the wise guidance, lofty virtues of President Kim Il Sung, happy life our people are leading under the socialist system and the struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of society and national reunification.

Fancywork "Wild Geese Flying over The West Sea," "Deer" and "Hollyhock", porcelain "Openworked Flower Vase with The Design of Lily Bells," metalwork "A Silver Tea Set," Gypsographics "Hope" and "Bumper Harvest of Apple" and other works on various other themes well show the delicate and beautiful inner world of our people.

Also seen in the picture album are "Inner Kumgang on A Morning," "The Valley to the Piro Peak," "The Chasong River in Spring" and other Korean paintings depicting our beautiful landscape and life of the people.

For the profundity of their ideological contents and the variety of the portrayal formula the art works of Korea are winning great popularity among the world people as well as the home people.

Album "Sculpture of Juche Korea"

Recently, the Foreign Languages Publishing House has published an album "Sculpture of Juche Korea" in Russian, Chinese, Japanese, English, French and Spanish.

The album carries photographs of the President Kim Il Sung going round the newly built Arch of Triumph and Mr. Kim Jong Il examining the model of the Tower of Juche Idea.

The album has photographs of sculptures demonstrative of the rapid progress made in sculpture art on the basis of the Juche-oriented idea of literature and art under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Grand monumental edifices in Mansudae, Wangjesan and Samjiyon, Tower of Juche Idea and Arch of Triumph shown in the album represent the Juche-oriented monumental sculpture art.

These monumental edifices reflect the brilliant revolutionary history and undying exploits of President Kim Il Sung.

The album edits the photographs of sculptures vividly depicting various aspects of the Korean people's life yesterday and today.

Sculptures "Member of Chollima Workteam," "New Land," "Blessed Child" and "Young Soldier" impressively show the beautiful inner world of the people of our times, and their vigorous labor endeavours and happiness under the socialist system.

The album also carries the photographs of sculptures for architectural decoration.

Now, the people like the Korean sculpture for their profound ideological content and rich forms of expression.

Rodong Sinmun On International Issues

Here are excerpts from Commentaries of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) about international issues:

On Seychellois National Day

Rodong Sinmun on June 5 dedicates a signed article to the 8th anniversary of the National Day of Seychelles, which says:

On June 5, 1977, the People's Revolutionary Government was founded and Comrade France Albert Rent took office as President of the Republic of Seychelles. This was a historical event that brought a radical turn in the Seychellois revolution and the life of her people.

Today the Seychellois people, along the line of Seychellois-style socialist construction, are striving to consolidate the political and economic independence of the country and build a society in which everybody will enjoy an equal life.

Pursuing a non-aligned policy, the Seychellois government is making an active effort to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and nuclear free zone and strengthen the solidarity and cooperation among the countries in this region and other parts of the world.

The Korean people hail the successes made by the seychellois people in building a new society and express solidarity with them in their just struggle.

Tight bonds of friendship have been formed between the Korean and Seychellois peoples in the common struggle for independence against imperialism.

The Seychellois people will register a greater success in the building of a prospering new society in the future.

On Korea-Ethiopia Relations

Rodong Sinmun on June 5 dedicates an article to the 10th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Ethiopia, which says that the two peoples have in those years supported and cooperated closely with each other in the struggle for building a new society under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Noting that the significant meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and respected Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam in Pyongyang in the autumen of 1983 marked a momentous milestone in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries to a new, higher stage, the paper goes on:

The Korean people are convinced that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened and developed in future as in the past decade.

In this period the Ethiopian people have made great successes in building a new life by their industrious labour.

Ethiopia is actively developing friendly relations with socialist and non-aligned countries and making positive efforts for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The Korean people congratulate the Ethiopian people on their success in building a new society and express firm support to and solidarity with them in their just cause.

On Korea-Africa Friendship

President Kim Il Sung's tour of Algeria and Mauritania in 1975 was of weighty importance in the development of the friendly relations between Korea and Africa, says Rodong Sinmun on June 1 in an article.

The author of the article says:

It was a signal event in the history of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and these countries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's historical tour of African countries made an important contribution to consolidating the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and African countries and promoting the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence of the non-aligned and Third World countries.

Pointing to the achievements made by Algeria and Mauritania in the building of a new life, the article says:

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the Algerian, Mauritanian and other African peoples in the building of a new life.

The Korean and African peoples have long forged firm bonds of friendship on the common front for independence against imperialism and supported and cooperated with one another in the struggle to attain the common goal.

This has contributed to promoting the common cause of the peoples of the Third World and developing countries.

The Korean people will as ever actively strive to further develop and strengthen friendly and cooperative relations with the African peoples in the idea of independence, friendship and non-alignment.

On Swedish National Day

The Korean people extend congratulations to the Swedish people, says Rodong Sinmun on June 6 in an article dedicated to the National Day of the Kingdom of Sweden.

Introducing the Swedish economy, the signed article says:

The Swedish Government and people are actively striving to establish a nuclear-free zone, a peace zone, in Scandinavia.

In April 1973, the Swedish government opened diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with our country. This marked an important occasion in deepening understanding and developing friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries.

It is an invariable stand of the Government of the DPRK to develop friendly relations with all the countries of the world which are friendly towards our country.

The Korean people will as ever develop friendly and cooperative relations with the Swedish people.

The Korean people wish the Swedish people success in their work for the development and prosperity of the country.

EDITORIAL

New Phase in N-S Contact

With this year marking 40 years of liberation from Japanese colonial rule, there has been a sign of a possible decisive turning point in accelerating Korea's independent peaceful reunification eagerly desired by the entire Korean people. It's a very encouraging.

North-south contacts in various fields made since last year have shown a strong tendency to become more active than ever before and their favorable outcome is expected.

The DPRK, stepping up its efforts for peace in Korea and the country's reunification, put forth on April 9 a new proposal to hold north-south inter-parliamentary negotiations, following the proposed tripartite talks remaining yet to be conducted among the DPRK, the U.S. and the south Korean authorities, though offered in January last year. Pyongyang's proposals were made aiming at lessening brewing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and reducing the danger of nuclear war, thereby creating preconditions for reunification of the country.

In a move evidencing its sincere endeavors, the DPRK sent relief goods, in autumn 1984, to flood victims in south Korea. Its ships and trucks crossed the Military Demarcation Line with relief supplies aboard, and then came a November 15 economic negotiation and a Red Cross preliminary meeting on November 20. Though these contacts came to a deadlock because of the November 23 shooting incident at Panmunjom and U.S.-south Korean military exercises involving over 200,000 military personnel, the north and south Korean sides recently began to work on another round of the meetings.

The second round of economic negotiations and the eighth round of Red Cross talks were held at the truce village of Panmunjom and in the south Korean capital of Seoul respectively on May 17 and over May 28-29, and they produced some tangible results.

At the economic talks, the DPRK negotiators sticked to the standpoint that the talks should contribute to national rapprochement and Korean reunification. So, instead of giving up the negotiated solution of the Korean problem, the northern delegates managed to get an agreement from the south Korean counterparts to meet again at the third round talks on June 20, although they did not produce any agreement on the northern proposal to institute a joint committee for north-south economic cooperation with vice premiers of the two sides as its chairmen.

At the Red Cross meeting, the north side exerted its efforts to realize by all means the reunion of 10,000,000 separated family members and their free visit to the area of the opposite side on a humanitarian basis. The talks ended with an agreement to sit together at a table in the northern capital city of Pyongyang on August 27 in order to discuss in a package the five questions already agreed upon between the two halves of Korea.

The meeting's substantial outcome is an agreement to make a working-level contact on July 15 to discuss the interchange of art troupes, each consisting of 100 members, accompanied by the Red Cross chief and a home-visiting group of separated families, an historic cross-the-MDL movement which is scheduled to take place on August 15 which will fall on the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

If these humanitarian measures are put into effect, it will mark an unprecedented progress in the history of divided Korea.

Furthermore, in a letter sent to its northern counterpart the south Korean National Assembly formally accepted the north's proposal to hold inter-parliamentary talks on a joint declaration of non-aggression.

The inter-parliamentary conference will not be plain sailing. But, anyhow, the south Korean acceptance of the northern side's peace-oriented overture can be a good sign.

All of these moves may indicate a very new aspect in north-south dialogue and interchange.

First of all, dialogue progress must be utilized for furthering the country's reunification, neither for prolonging political power nor safegurding the partisan interests. What is important is an effort to alleviate distrust and confrontation separating the two parts of the Peninsula and to regain trust and rapprochement between them.

To this end, the forthcoming meetings are advised to take a political and comprehensive approach from the long-term point of view.

Priority should be given to the early opening of north-south legislators conferences set forth by the DPRK. A successful conference will produce a positive influence on economic and Red Cross talks and necessary conditions will be created for the opening of a high-level political meeting, and the three-way talks will also be quite within the bounds of possibility.

(Continued from page 1)

on the Korean Peninsula and preconditions for the solution of the problem of its reunification by peaceful means."

His current visit and talks with President Kim Il Sung, the Bulgarian leader expressed a confidence, would be conducive to lifting to a new higher stage the true relations of friendship and cooperation between the BPR and the DPRK.

On the evening of May 30, President Kim arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of President Zhivkov. The two leaders also made speeches there. A performance was given at the banquet by members of the Mansudae Art Troup.

The Bulgarian delegation included Chudomir Alexandrov, Member of the Political Bureau of the BCP CC and First Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the BPR; Dimiter Stanishev, Secretary of the BCP CC; Giorgi Karamanev, Member of the BCP CC, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Consumer Goods Production and Commerce; Angel Balevski, Member of the BCP CC, Member of the State Council and President of the Academy of Sciences of the BPR; and Lyubomir Popov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Talks were held on May 30 and May 31 between President Kim and President Zhivkov.

The KCNA reported that the two sides informed each other of the situation of socialist construction in each country, exchanged views and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries and on international problems and reached a complete unanimity of views on all the problems discussed.

President Todor Zhivkov presented gifts to General Secretary Kim Il Sung on May 31 and Mr. Kim Jong Il on June 1. President Kim also presented a gift to him on June 1. The Bulgarian President become the first reported East European leader to present a gift to Mr. Kim Jong Il. Earlier, Mr. Kim Jong Il also received a gift from the Defence Ministry of the Soviet Union on May.

During his 4-day stay, the Bulgarian General Secretary visited several places in the northern half of the Republic such as Nampo Municipality, Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, Tower of Juche Idea and Mangyongdae, the birthplace of President Kim Il Sung.

On his visit to Nampo, he said, "The vast construction site of the Nampo Lock Gate and the well tended fields left particularly deep impressions on us. These made us clearly see that the decisions of the 6th Congress of your party are being successfully carried out and a vigorous struggle is going on to build a modern and socialist Korea."

The Bulgarian delegation left Pyongyang on June 2, seen off by President Kim Il Sung. A grand farewell function took place at the airport.

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